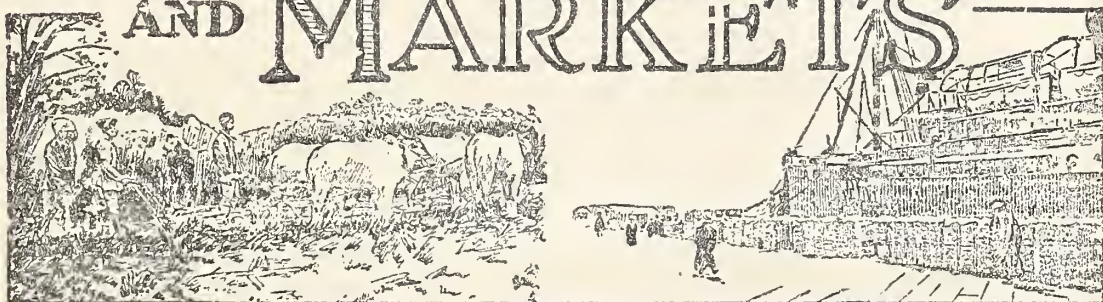


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# FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

## L A T E C A B L E S

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Italy 1936 production reported as follows, with 1935 comparisons in parentheses: Wheat 227,100,000 bushels (283,883,000), corn 119,034,000 bushels (95,195,000), rice 940,424,000 pounds (862,774,000), potatoes 93,612,000 bushels (79,333,000). (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, December 9, 1936.)

Poland area sown for 1937 harvest indicates a decline from 1936, the acreage of winter wheat being reduced by 2.4 percent and that of winter rye by 0.7 percent. (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, December 9, 1936.)

Egyptian cotton production, second estimate for 1936-37, placed at 2,002,000 bales of 478 pounds each, compared with 1,750,000 bales reported at this time last year, and a final estimate of 1,769,000 bales for 1935-36. (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, December 9, 1936.)

The British Board of Trade announces that the bacon quota to foreign suppliers for the first 6 weeks of 1937 (January 1 - February 11) will amount to 616,553 cwt. (69,054,000 pounds), of which the United States is allotted the usual 8.1 percent (5,593,000 pounds). This new quota represents an increase over that granted for the comparable weeks of 1936 of more than 6 percent. In comparison with the permitted rate of imports during the last 6 weeks of this current year (November 20 - December 31) the increase is equal to nearly 12 percent. The larger quota figures suggest an inadequate response to the 1937 contracts offered to British producers for bacon pigs. To the first of December, only 1,800,000 pigs had been contracted for, and it was reported that all contracts might be invalidated by the Bacon Board unless 2,200,000 pigs were put under contract by December 14, the final date set for making contracts for the coming year. (Agricultural Attaché C. C. Taylor, London, December 10, 1936.)

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## C R O P   A N D   M A R K E T   P R O S P E C T S

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BREAD GRAINSThe European bread-grain situation in November

European countries displayed an active interest in foreign wheat during November. Not only was current business well maintained by the usual importing countries, but there were noteworthy purchases, or arrangements for imports, by such countries as Italy and Germany, which in recent years have played a very minor role in the European wheat trade. Early in the season Italy was an active purchaser of Danubian wheat and recently has been importing Argentine wheat. The Danube countries continued to export actively and up to December 1 had disposed of about half of their surplus, which was estimated at about 97,000,000 bushels. These countries probably will take a more important part in the world wheat trade during 1936-37 than they have for several years.

Fall seeding and crop conditions

Seeding of fall grain proceeded in a generally satisfactory way in the Danube Basin, in most of the Mediterranean countries, and in the British Isles. In much of central Europe, however, delays occurred as a result of rainy weather. In the Danube Basin, indications pointed to a net increase of probably 5 to 10 percent. In Bulgaria and Rumania, fall seedings have been considerably above those of last year, and a slight increase in Yugoslavia appeared likely. Hungary, on the other hand, has experienced much unfavorable weather, which has delayed seeding operations, and some decrease in area may result.

With the generally favorable weather conditions reported this fall in western Mediterranean countries, other than Spain, it seemed likely that a full acreage would be planted, particularly in France and Italy. In the British Isles, after two seasons of declining wheat acreage, some increase in the area sown seemed probable, since conditions have been favorable for fall seeding. A definite effort is being made in Czechoslovakia to reduce acreage, and it is possible that a small but not especially significant net decrease will take place for the region as a whole. The acreage in Austria may be increased somewhat because of the planned reduction in sugar beets.

The condition of the growing wheat crop was considered to be generally good in the Danube Basin region, but in central Europe official condition figures have been below those of last season and in some cases below average. While favorable weather conditions during the winter and spring may easily modify this situation and improve the prospects of this region, it appeared significant that this is the first season in several years that the crop of central Europe has not made a good or very good start.

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Revisions of official crop estimates for 1936 show few significant changes. Slight upward revisions were reported in Finland, Latvia, and in the Danube countries, but these were fully offset by a decline noted for the Irish Free State and prospects for a smaller Italian crop than was previously expected.

Market situation

Although overseas wheat prices declined somewhat during November as a result of fairly good crop prospects in Argentina, such weakness was only partially reflected in European surplus countries and those not having a fixed-price system. This was due largely to slow deliveries by farmers who were occupied with farm work and also to a certain extent to the firm attitude maintained by some of the European exporters. The agricultural countries of the Danube Basin and Poland are in a fortunate position this year, because several of the larger nations have been competing strongly with each other in arranging trade agreements or making direct purchases of their surplus products, especially grain. This situation may continue, not only for political reasons, but particularly because grain import needs are greater and more general this year.

In France the Wheat Board has been functioning fairly well, and grain was being sold at the prices fixed. Some French bread wheat was sold in Tunisia to meet the deficit there. At the same time, difficulty was experienced in obtaining durum wheats from northern Africa for the semolina trade in France. Demand was active, but sellers in Algeria have been generally inclined to hold. It is expected that France will soon be obliged to seek elsewhere for durum. Traders appeared anxious to buy Canadian Western Amber and have been speculating on the possibilities of getting supplies of Candeal from South America.

Italy was a very active buyer of foreign wheat in November, first of Danubian and then of Argentine offers. This is the first season in recent years that early buying in any volume has been noted in Italy. In some quarters this was believed to be the result of a very poor crop outturn; other observers attributed purchases to the holding activities of growers and to the establishment of reserves for possible future needs and for flour exports to Spain. Exports from the Danube Basin countries have been very active this fall to continental countries and to the British Isles. The record crop has made it possible for the Danubian countries to obtain more free foreign exchange from wheat than has been the case in several years. Although the greater part of the Danube crop is usually exported in the fall months, the volume of exports through November exceeded that for the corresponding period of any recent year.

Other continental exports have been rather limited, and in Poland, despite a recent price decline in sympathy with overseas wheat, domestic market prices have remained above export parity. Farm deliveries have

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been slow this fall both on account of farm work and the apprehension felt about a possible currency devaluation. Some limited exports have also been made from Czechoslovakia.

Soviet Union

The 1936 sowing campaign in the Soviet Union can be regarded as practically completed, 98 percent of the plan having been seeded by November 20. The total acreage of winter crops sown by that date amounted to 92,910,000 acres compared with 90,933,000 acres seeded by November 10, 1935 (the nearest date for which information is available) and 92,415,000 acres reported sown as of January 1, 1936. Sowings are now going on almost exclusively in the Middle Asiatic Republics and Transcaucasia. About one-third of the total area in the former and 25 to 50 percent of the area of the latter region will have to be sown after the dates stipulated by the Government. The acreage of the fallow plowing accomplished by November 20 of this year was given at 138,600,000 acres compared with 111,700,000 acres on the same date last year. It is the largest fall-plowed acreage on record. Complaints, however, continue in the Soviet press that the present extent of mechanization of agriculture should enable still larger and more timely execution of fall plowings.

As was reported last month, Ukraine, the Azov-Black Sea region, Crimea, and the Gorky region were the only regions which had completed their grain procurings by October 15. During the following weeks only Georgia and Turkmenia (both unimportant grain-producing regions) and more recently the North Caucasian region a/ reported completion of their procuring plans. Last year full completion of the procuring plan for the Union as a whole, as well as for the principal grain regions, was reported by the middle of October. Since this year no other important region, except the southern regions mentioned, has reported completion of its respective plan, the belief that a smaller crop has been harvested in the Soviet Union this year would seem to be confirmed.

Although there were some beneficial rains, precipitation during the first 3 weeks of November does not seem to have been very plentiful, particularly in Crimea, the Volga regions, and the former North Caucasus. In fact these regions seem to be experiencing a deficiency of moisture. Very little is known as to the condition of fall-sown crops, but it appears that in parts of the south as well as in the Volga regions sprouting was rendered difficult by insufficient moisture and fall-sown crops are still rather weak and delayed. Frosty weather occurred in the northern section of the Union around the middle of November and temperatures fell rapidly to low levels in the northeastern regions. Snow cover is reported over the northern half of

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a/ Procurings in the latter region are reported to have exceeded those of 1935 "despite unfavorable weather conditions."

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

the country, but it is probably not very deep as yet. Around November 20 colder temperatures were reported from the southern section of the Union, but the fields were still bare there; during the next few days, the snow cover moved farther south and by November 25 practically the whole of Ukraine, the extreme south excepted, was covered by snow. The North Caucasus and the Volga regions south of the line Rostov-Voronej-Kuibishev (formerly Samara) were still without snow.

## RICE

Taiwan 1936 record rice crop

The Taiwan (Formosa) second rice crop for 1936 was officially estimated at 26,077,000 bushels of cleaned rice, according to information supplied by American Consul Maney of Formosa through the Shanghai office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This amount compares with 24,500,000 bushels for the second crop of 1935. The total production, first and second crops, for 1936 equals 50,300,000 bushels compared with 46,700,000 bushels for 1935. The 1936 second crop and the total production for the year are the largest crops ever grown in Taiwan. The previous records were the 1935 second crop and the total harvest.

Taiwan rice production has rapidly increased during the past 20 years, and the present harvests now average approximately 100 percent larger than 20 years ago. This increase is primarily the result of higher yields and, secondarily, of bringing more land into rice cultivation. According to the estimates of the Japanese officials, 23,700,000 bushels were used for domestic consumption during the 1935-36 crop year, and 23,900,000 bushels were exported to Japan. The carry-over on November 1, 1936, was 3,500,000 bushels compared with 2,900,000 on November 1, 1935.

## TAIWAN: Production of rice, in terms of cleaned, 1932-1936

Year	First	Second	Total
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
1932 .....	21.6	24.2	45.8
1933 .....	20.2	22.6	42.8
1934 .....	23.1	23.4	46.5
1935 .....	22.2	24.5	46.7
1936 .....	24.3	26.1	50.4

Taiwan official estimates supplied by American Consul Maney.

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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COTTONCotton crop reduced in Northern Brazil

The second official estimate of the 1936 cotton crop in Northern Brazil, harvesting of which is now taking place, is for a yield of approximately 605,000 bales of 478 pounds each, according to Consul General Emil Sauer in Rio de Janeiro. This would represent a reduction of 26 percent from the 819,000 bales harvested in Northern Brazil in 1935. In 1934, the crop in that part of the country amounted to 782,000 bales and in 1933 to 483,000 bales. The first estimate of the 1936 crop in Northern Brazil, made last July, was for 812,000 bales. That estimate was predicated upon the continuation of favorable climatic conditions and the absence of serious insect damage prior to the harvesting period. The final estimate of the crop will not be made until next March. It is too early to estimate the total 1936-37 cotton crop of Brazil, since Southern Brazil is only now planting its crop. Harvesting in Southern Brazil does not begin until March.

Total cotton production in Brazil has shown a marked upward trend in recent years. The 1935-36 crop amounted to 1,718,000 bales compared with 1,359,000 bales in 1934-35 and 1,014,000 bales in 1933-34. The average for the 5 years ended with the 1932-33 crop was only 498,000 bales annually. During the 3 crop years ended with 1935-36, when the total Brazilian cotton crop averaged 1,364,000 bales annually, the Northern Brazil crop averaged 695,000 bales or 51 percent, and the Southern Brazil crop 669,000 bales or 49 percent. Production has been expanding much more rapidly in Southern Brazil than in Northern Brazil because of continued depression in the coffee industry, good returns from cotton compared with those from coffee, the availability of labor formerly devoted to coffee production in those States, and higher yields per acre in recent years in the South than in the north. Reports from Southern Brazil indicate that considerable acreages now in cotton recently were timber and brush lands.

Japanese imports of American cotton show seasonal increase

The Japanese October imports of raw cotton amounted to 199,000 bales as compared with 150,000 bales during October of last year, according to information received from Agricultural Commissioner Owen L. Dawson, at Shanghai. American cotton imports increased from 27,000 bales in September to 47,000 bales in October. American cotton afloat and known future commitments indicate that considerable quantities of such cotton will reach Japan during the forthcoming winter months. Japanese October imports of Indian cotton amounted to 73,000 bales, or slightly less than half of the volume imported in September. Imports of Chinese cotton of the new crop were relatively large during October. October imports of Brazilian cotton, according to Vice Consul McConaughy at Kobe, amounted to 56,000 bales, the largest volume ever registered in any month from that source. It is

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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thought that imports of Brazilian cotton will not be large from now on until early next summer, when the new Brazilian cotton crop will appear on the market.

Total October yarn production amounted to 298,000 bales of 400 pounds as against 292,000 bales in September and 293,000 bales in October of last year. Japanese cotton mills are continuing the curtailment rate of 26.2 percent of their spindles for yarn production.

There was no appreciable change in wharf stocks during October. The total of 437,000 bales is somewhat above the 5-year average and considerably above the abnormally low figure of a year ago. Stocks of American cotton are higher than those of a year ago but lower than the 5-year average. In view of the strong demand for cotton, it is not expected that the volume of stocks now available will weaken the price.

The semiannual report of the Japanese Cotton Spinning Association for the first half of 1936 shows that a high rate of profit was earned, although not quite as high as that of the last half of 1935. Dividend rates, reserves, fixed capital redemption, and the balance carried forward showed decreases. Increases were registered in fixed assets, due to a larger number of installed spindles. Out of a total number of 10,992,000 installed spindles, only 8,424,000 spindles were in operation. The corresponding figures for September were 10,862,000 and 8,327,000, respectively. It was expected that in November the number of installed spindles would pass the 11,000,000 mark.

For tables showing Japanese imports, mill takings, and wharf stocks of cotton, see page 778.

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## FRUIT, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS

Chilean melon quota fixed for New York market

The quantity of honeydew melons which may be shipped from Chile to New York from December 15, 1936, to April 30, 1937, has been fixed by the Chilean Government at 166,000 standard cases, or 9 percent more than the maximum fixed by the Chilean Government in the 1935-36 season, according to a report from Vice-Consul Camden L. McLain at Santiago, Chile. Restrictions on exports of melons to New York were established several years ago to safeguard exporters. Shipments consigned to other American ports are not limited but, since there is no refrigerated service to ports other than New York, exports to such points will be negligible, states Mr. McLain. During the 1935-36 season, 146,944 cases valued at \$52,500 were exported to New York. This total is slightly below the quantities exported in preceding years.

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Melons were planted in most sections early in November. Consequently, it is too early to estimate the production but, since the melons are grown on irrigated land and since there is little danger from unfavorable weather, satisfactory yields are expected. Melons are the most important fruit exported to the United States from Chile. Some grapes, peaches, pears, plums, lemons, and apricots, however, were exported to the United States in 1936.

Cuban tomato exports to be larger and of high quality

Only medium to large tomatoes of the best quality are to be exported to the United States from Cuba during the 1936-37 shipping season under regulations promulgated by the Cuban Department of Agriculture, according to a communication from Grant D. Clark, representative of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Habana, Cuba. The decree, which becomes effective immediately, specifies that all tomatoes offered for export to the United States must be larger than 7 x 7's as packed in the standard lug box. Quality specifications are very stringent and the resultant pack is expected to average substantially higher than the minimum specifications for U. S. No. 1 grade.

A preliminary survey indicates that the volume of exportable size and quality will be considerably in excess of that shipped to the United States during the 1935-36 season. Plantings on the Island were greatly increased over those of last season, but growing weather during October and early November was somewhat unfavorable, and exportable yields are expected to be less than those of a year ago. The probable lowering of exportable yields, however, will not fully offset the increased acreage. The production available for export should exceed that of last season by approximately 25 percent. About 50 percent of the stock harvested from fields now producing cannot pass export standards, but the percentage of exportable stock should increase as fields come into production. Total exports to the United States this season will depend upon such factors as growing conditions during the next few weeks, prices received in the United States, the quantities that can be marketed in other countries, and whether or not even more stringent export regulations are put into effect at a later date.

Harvesting began in a limited way early in November, and increased slowly during the month. Beginning with December, shipments to the United States should mount rapidly, becoming heavy the latter half of the month. Returns from November sales in New York were highly satisfactory. Most of the stock exported has shown good quality. An improvement in the quality of subsequent loadings is probable as a result of recent favorable growing weather.

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LIVESTOCK, MEAT, AND WOOLDanubian lard and hog prospects

Trade arrangements between the various Danube Basin countries and Germany have made it possible for the latter country to secure, through barter transactions during the last 4 months of this year, some 70,000 live hogs, 60,000 hog carcasses, and over 4,000,000 pounds of lard, according to a report from the Belgrade office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Germany has also granted Hungary and Yugoslavia annual quotas totaling 160,000 head of killed and live hogs, 2,200,000 pounds of fat sides, and 40,000,000 pounds of lard. By the terms of the agreements these hog and pork products are to be paid for in German goods.

Although total lard quotas allotted by Germany to Hungary and Yugoslavia for 1936 amounted to more than 44,000,000 pounds, these countries during the first 9 months of the year supplied only 19,000,000 pounds. This amount, however, plus 2,000,000 pounds from Bulgaria, represented 38 percent of total lard imports into Germany and practically 41 percent of total lard exports from the Basin. The Danubian countries are not so important as sources of hogs and pork for Germany, nor does that country afford the chief outlet for these products from the Basin. During the period January-September 1936, however, Danubian live hogs represented 8 percent of the 56,000,000 pounds and Danubian fresh pork 58 percent of the 68,000,000 pounds imported into Germany.

German quotas for Hungarian hogs and lard for the last half of 1936 will not be filled because of the reduced supplies of hogs in Hungary and resultant higher prices than the German Livestock Monopoly will pay. Exports of hogs and pork products from Hungary to Germany, figures for which declined sharply in recent months, will probably be resumed in January. For a period during the summer, deliveries of hogs and lard from Yugoslavia to Germany were suspended pending satisfactory clearing arrangements between those countries. Recent Yugoslav orders for German goods, however, have made the resumption of Yugoslav hog and pork shipments possible.

During October 1936, Hungary began deliveries on the 3,307,000-pound lard quota granted by Czechoslovakia in exchange for Czechoslovak industrial goods. The recent plan providing for Czechoslovak investments in Rumania has made possible in recent months unprecedentedly large shipments of Rumanian lard to Czechoslovakia. The plan calls for the use of Czechoslovak capital in establishing a lard refinery in Rumania and for the continued movement of Rumanian lard and hogs to Czechoslovakia.

The demand for Danubian lard and hogs was well sustained during the first three quarters of this year, and outlets existed for much larger quantities than were actually exported.

Lard exports

According to official data, 50,600,000 pounds of lard and fat backs were exported from Danube Basin countries during the first 9 months of 1936

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as compared with 46,700,000 pounds exported during the same period in 1935 and 17,000,000 pounds during January-September 1934. Lard exports from the Basin during October approximated 4,630,000 pounds, which is more than monthly exports during the summer. See table, page 781.

About 70 percent of the lard exports during January-September 1936 were supplied by Hungary, 24 percent by Yugoslavia, 4.5 percent by Bulgaria, and 1.5 percent by Rumania. During the first 9 months of 1935, Hungary exported 86.6 percent and Yugoslavia 13.3 percent, compared with 93.3 percent from Hungary in 1934 and 6.6 percent from Yugoslavia. The gradual decrease of Hungary's share in total lard exports from the Basin was due partly to the development of the lard industry in other Danubian countries under the influence of favorable foreign markets during 1935 and 1936, and partly to the reduction in 1936 of Hungarian supplies available for export. This decrease in Hungary's relative participation, however, was parallel with a notable increase in absolute quantities exported from that country in 1935 and 1936 as against 1934 figures.

As a result of the depleted fat hog supplies in Hungary, lard prices there were above export parity during September and October. As a consequence, only a few carloads of pure lard could be exported, all of which went to Czechoslovakia. The same country also took normal quantities of Hungarian fat backs on a barter basis. As a result, total lard exports from Hungary during October were larger than during September. Owing to the absence of exports to other countries, however, October exports from Hungary were considerably smaller than they were a year ago.

Exports from Yugoslavia and Rumania during October were relatively large. Practically all of the lard from these two countries was marketed in Czechoslovakia, where the highest prices could be obtained during that month. At the end of October, stocks of lard were small and prices high in Hungary. This situation, in view of the long feeding period of Hungarian lard-type hogs, indicates that this year's record corn crop will probably not result in increased quantities of Hungarian lard for export before the early months of 1937.

Live hog exports

Official data show that 492,621 live hogs were exported from Danube Basin countries during the first 9 months of 1936 as compared with 366,901 during the same period a year ago and with 227,406 head in 1934. See table, page 781.

Nearly 44 percent of the live hog exports during January-September 1936 were made by Yugoslavia, 30 percent by Rumania, 26 percent by Hungary, and the small balance by Bulgaria. During the first 9 months of 1935, Yugoslavia exported 41 percent, Rumania 23, and Hungary 35 percent, and in 1934, Yugoslavia 42 percent, Rumania 21 percent, and Hungary 37 percent. The

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gradual decrease of Hungary's share in total Danubian live hog exports was due to considerably increased Yugoslav and Rumanian exports under the influence of satisfactory 1934 and 1935 corn crops in these two countries combined with favorable hog markets abroad. The decrease in Hungary's relative participation was, however, not accompanied by a diminution of live hog exports from that country.

Feeding activities

Feeding was very active in October in the entire Basin on account of the harvesting of this year's large corn crops in Hungary, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria. In that month the average hog-corn ratio for the Basin as a whole was 13.5 as compared with about 12.83 during May-June. The improvement of the ratio during August-October was due to advancing hog prices rather than to cheaper corn; in spite of this year's exceptionally good corn crops in Bulgaria, Hungary, and Yugoslavia, corn prices have been high owing to foreign demand.

The greatly increased feeding activity was reflected in unusually high feeder hog prices, which have in most months since last July exceeded those for heavy hogs, whereas a year ago feeder prices amounted to less than two-thirds of the finished hog prices. The large demand for feeders suggests finishings in volume for the late winter months and increased farrowings next spring. Reports received in October indicated a scarcity of feeders in Hungary and that feeding estates and companies had made contracts for feeder hogs for delivery as late as next February, a course which had not been taken for years by Hungarian feeding establishments.

United Kingdom imposes duty on beef imports

The conclusion of a new Anglo-Argentine trade agreement, provisionally retroactive from November 20 pending ratification, has been announced, which will remove the important items of chilled and frozen beef from the free list of imports into the United Kingdom. Chilled beef imports from Argentina, and from all other non-Empire sources, representing about 93 percent of the total in the January-September 1936 period, will hereafter pay a duty of 0.75d. (approximately 1.5 cents) per pound. The increasingly heavy importations of chilled beef from Australia, New Zealand, and other Empire countries will continue to enter free. Foreign frozen beef, including boned, under the treaty will pay 0.67d. (about 2 cents) per pound. Non-Empire sources of this item are of relatively less importance than are Empire countries, Argentina during the first 9 months of this year furnishing only 5 percent of the total imports into the United Kingdom as compared with 93 percent from Empire countries. At the 1935 level of imports, the duty on chilled and frozen beef from non-Empire sources would amount to approximately \$14,000,000. The subsidy to British beef producers, for the payment of which the duty may be earmarked, is set at an annual figure of about \$25,000,000.

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## CHINA FACILITATES MOVEMENT OF FOODSTUFFS

The Chinese Government has recently passed regulations providing for freer movement of foodstuffs within the country, according to information received from the Shanghai office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. While the "likin" system (Provincial and military irregular taxation on goods in transit), which formerly was common in China, was officially abolished by the Central Government in 1930, certain Provinces have continued from time to time to levy taxes on shipments of some agricultural products under the pretext of preventing a food shortage within the Province. The new regulations are expected to encourage much greater exchange of foodstuffs within the country and, in the future, will be of considerable assistance in securing food for deficient areas.

The main points in the recently passed food regulations are as follows: (1) Free movement of foodstuffs within China is provided, and existing bans and provisions by Provincial Governments prohibiting or restricting movements of food crops from Provinces are to be removed; (2) no prohibitive measures against exports of foodstuffs abroad are to be made effective at present but, if later conditions make it necessary, exports will be prohibited; (3) the Agricultural Bureau of the Ministry of Industry in cooperation with Provincial authorities will facilitate movement of food crops from surplus to deficit areas; (4) the Agricultural Bureau, upon application to the Ministry of Railways and Communications, may secure reduced freight rates on movements of food crops into deficit areas.

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## UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS DURING OCTOBER

Aided by heavier exports of cotton and leaf tobacco, the volume index of agricultural products for the month of October 1936 rose to 74 percent of the pre-war average, the highest monthly index since December 1935.

Cotton, with an index of 81, was moderately higher when compared with the preceding month, but showed a marked improvement over the October exports of 1934 and 1935, when the indexes amounted to 58 and 67, respectively.

Tobacco made the most satisfactory showing, the index advancing to 154, one of the three highest monthly indexes of the last 5 years. The gain may be attributed to unusually heavy exports of flue-cured leaf to the United Kingdom. The Netherlands and Sweden also increased their takings of flue-cured leaf.

The index for lard, which stood at 30, was higher than for any month since the early part of 1935. Short supplies in this country, coupled with a weak foreign demand, reduced the index of cured pork to one of the lowest points on record. Wheat, with an index of 22, was in a better position than for any month during the last 2 years. Fruits showed the usual seasonal decline, the index dropping to 211.

## UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS DURING OCTOBER, CONT'D

July-October accumulations

Farm products exported from the United States during the first 4 months of the present marketing year, July-October, were valued at \$261,810,000, a gain of \$9,000,000 over the same months of 1935, when the exports were valued at \$252,830,000. The volume index fell from 55 in 1935 to 54 in 1936.

Exports of cotton were moderately larger, the total amounting to 1,851,000 bales valued at \$117,404,000. During the same 4 months of 1935, exports totaled 1,812,000 bales with a value of \$111,464,000. The greatest gain was in exports to France, which rose from 180,000 bales in the July-October period of 1935 to 317,000 bales in 1936. Exports to Japan and Germany were greater than last year, whereas exports to the United Kingdom, Italy, Spain, and Poland were less than a year ago.

A better trend was noted in the exports of leaf tobacco, the total increasing from 149,403,000 pounds in the July-October period of 1935 to 155,813,000 pounds in 1936. The greater part of this gain was in heavier shipments of the flue-cured leaf to British markets. Exports of other types of tobacco did not differ greatly from those of a year ago.

For the first time in recent months, exports of lard took an upward turn, totaling 31,836,000 pounds, or more than double the exports for the corresponding 4 months of last season. Foreign markets absorbed fewer fresh apples, grapefruit, oranges, and canned fruit than in the July-October period a year ago but took more fresh pears and dried fruit.

UNITED STATES: Index numbers of the volume of agricultural exports, adjusted for seasonal variation, October 1936, with comparisons (July 1909 - June 1914 = 100)

Commodity or commodity group	1934	1935	1936		
	Oct.	Oct.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
All commodities .....	61	64	40	63	74
All commodities, except cotton	61	53	39	44	53
Cotton fiber, including linters	58	67	51	79	81
Tobacco, unmanufactured <u>a/</u> ....	150	140	98	134	154
Fruits .....	182	224	376	327	211
Wheat, including flour .....	18	14	15	19	22
Grains and grain products .....	20	21	21	19	21
Cured pork <u>b/</u> .....	22	14	15	10	9
Lard, excluding neutral .....	76	8	18	22	30

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. For detailed figures on exports, see page 767. a/ Includes stems, trimmings, etc. b/ Includes bacon, hams, shoulders, and sides.

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,  
July-October, 1935 and 1936

		July-October			
Commodity exported	Unit	Quantity		Value	
		1935	1936	1935	1936
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:				1,000	1,000
Animals, live:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Cattle .....	No.	1	1	89	62
Hogs .....	No.	a/ ..	a/	4	2
Horses .....	No.	2	2	309	253
Mules, asses, and burros ....	No.	1	a/	184	49
Dairy products:					
Butter .....	Lb.	511	267	110	92
Cheese .....	Lb.	351	366	76	92
Milk-					
Fresh and sterilized .....	Gal.	30	19	17	14
Condensed .....	Lb.	1,072	443	119	53
Dried .....	Lb.	1,053	1,312	233	271
Evaporated .....	Lb.	7,653	8,483	503	642
Infants' foods, malted, etc.	Lb.	723	935	213	279
Eggs in the shell .....	Doz.	534	534	166	153
Meats and meat products:					
Beef and veal-					
Fresh or frozen .....	Lb.	1,789	1,404	317	215
Pickled or cured .....	Lb.	2,155	4,133	216	327
Canned beef, incl. corned..	Lb.	477	574	161	173
Total beef and veal .....	Lb.	4,421	6,111	694	715
Pork-					
Carcasses, fresh .....	Lb.	3	85	1	11
Loins and other fresh .....	Lb.	1,281	538	221	96
Total fresh pork .....	Lb.	1,284	623	222	107
Bacon .....	Lb.	1,661	1,985	311	316
Hams and shoulders .....	Lb.	16,830	13,991	3,381	3,066
Sides, Cumber. & Wiltshire	Lb.	185	237	38	34
Pickled or salted .....	Lb.	1,819	4,785	248	531
Canned .....	Lb.	2,782	2,225	1,015	812
Total pork .....	Lb.	24,561	22,813	5,215	4,866
Mutton and lamb .....	Lb.	157	134	29	27
Poultry and game, fresh .....	Lb.	702	483	153	107
Sausage-					
Canned .....	Lb.	301	364	78	102
Other .....	Lb.	423	386	98	81
Other meats-					
Fresh, frozen, or cured ...	Lb.	4,818	6,726	613	870
Canned, incl. canned					
poultry .....	Lb.	345	669	88	122
Total meats .....	Lb.	35,728	38,689	6,968	6,890
Meat extracts and bouillon					
cubes .....	Lb.	44	25	68	46
Sausage casings .....	Lb.	9,809	9,594	2,019	2,078

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,  
July-October, 1935 and 1936, cont'd.

Commodity exported	Unit	July-October			
		Quantity		Value	
		1935	1936	1935	1936
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PROD. CONT'D:				1,000	1,000
Oils and fats, animal:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Lard .....	Lb.	12,567	31,836	1,819	3,772
Lard, neutral .....	Lb.	177	249	28	32
Oleo oil .....	Lb.	3,318	3,127	397	292
Oleo stock .....	Lb.	1,446	1,654	164	149
Stearins and fatty acids .....	Lb.	1,102	1,077	86	82
Tallow .....	Lb.	202	762	18	49
Other animal oils and fats ...	Lb.	4,852	3,265	367	238
Total oils and fats .....	Lb.	23,664	41,970	2,879	4,614
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton, unmd. (Bales of 500 lb.)					
Raw, except linters .....	Bale	1,812	1,851	111,464	117,404
Linters .....	Bale	87	96	2,011	2,368
Fruits:					
Apples-					
Fresh .....	Bskt.	562	83	1,197	146
Fresh .....	Box	1,968	1,678	3,174	2,555
Fresh .....	Bbl.	551	166	2,434	681
Dried .....	Lb.	8,348	10,409	699	933
Apricots, dried .....	Lb.	16,142	20,603	2,254	2,583
Grapefruit .....	Box	314	159	723	449
Oranges .....	Box	2,292	1,055	5,541	3,254
Pears, fresh .....	Lb.	79,634	96,713	3,214	3,551
Prunes, dried .....	Lb.	46,693	75,951	2,103	3,914
Raisins .....	Lb.	39,912	56,128	1,832	3,003
Fruit, canned .....	Lb.	144,975	113,795	10,637	9,957
Nuts:					
Pecans .....	Lb.	79	841	30	146
Walnuts .....	Lb.	8,719	10,713	873	1,032
Grains, flour and meal:					
Barley, excluding flour .....	Bu.	4,211	3,601	2,254	2,588
Buckwheat, excluding flour ...	Bu.	a/	a/	a/	a/
Corn, including cornmeal .....	Bu.	211	281	262	313
Malt .....	Bu.	11	14	17	17
Oats, including oatmeal .....	Bu.	436	308	458	497
Rice, including flour, meal and broken rice b/ .....	Lb.	32,790	2,402	965	92
Rye, excluding flour .....	Bu.	3	a/	4	a/
Wheat, grain .....	Bu.	101	1,661	79	1,609
Wheat flour-					
Wholly of U.S. wheat .....	Bbl.	310	452	1,385	2,036
Other wheat flour .....	Bbl.	800	877	3,680	4,304
Total wheat flour .....	Bbl.	1,110	1,329	5,065	6,340
Wheat including flour .....	Bu.	5,318	7,906	5,144	7,949

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,  
July-October, 1935 and 1936, cont'd

Commodity exported	Unit	July-October			
		Quantity		Value	
		1935	1936	1935	1936
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONT'D:				1,000	1,000
<u>Gilseed products:</u>		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Cottonseed cake and meal ...	L. ton	4	2	87	65
Linseed cake and meal .....	L. ton	69	51	1,545	1,481
Cottonseed oil, crude .....	Lb.	31	36	3	4
Cottonseed oil, refined .....	Lb.	1,252	893	148	103
Sugar (2,000 lbs.) .....	Ton	52	27	2,350	1,162
<u>Tobacco leaf:</u>					
Bright flue-cured .....	Lb.	125,269	133,623	55,968	55,167
Burley .....	Lb.	2,785	2,895	655	529
Dark fired Ky. & Tennessee..	Lb.	11,553	9,245	1,715	1,266
Dark Virginia .....	Lb.	2,848	3,050	793	715
Maryland and Ohio export ...	Lb.	1,538	1,489	475	319
Green River (Pryor) .....	Lb.	706	1,286	61	111
One-sucker leaf .....	Lb.	711	351	60	36
Cigar leaf .....	Lb.	274	201	170	109
Black fat, water baler and dark African .....	Lb.	3,705	3,632	615	625
Perique .....	Lb.	14	41	5	13
Total leaf tobacco .....	Lb.	149,403	155,813	60,517	58,890
Tobacco stems, trimmings and scrap .....	Lb.	1,185	6,314	26	186
<u>Vegetables:</u>					
Beans, dried .....	Lb.	2,207	1,982	87	79
Peas, dried .....	Lb.	941	1,962	44	65
Onions .....	Lb.	14,825	19,817	256	282
Potatoes, white .....	Lb.	75,841	51,730	753	927
Vegetables, canned .....	Lb.	13,434	14,403	1,362	1,476
<u>Misc. vegetable products:</u>					
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc. ..	Lb.	1,706	2,029	415	781
Glucose .....	Lb.	7,893	10,377	212	307
Hops .....	Lb.	1,247	335	215	84
Starch, corn .....	Lb.	12,870	11,844	442	403
TOTAL PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS .....				239,709	245,317
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS ..				252,530	261,810
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES				751,772	831,543

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Less than 500.

b/ Includes paddy in terms of cleaned.

UNITED STATES: Export quantity of specified agricultural products,  
January-October, 1935 and 1936, and October 1935 and 1936

Commodity	Unit	January-October		October	
		1935	1936	1935	1936
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
<u>EXPORTS, DOMESTIC:</u>					
Bacon .....	Lb.	5,383	3,599	233	337
Hams and shoulders <u>a/</u> .....	Lb.	47,424	36,013	3,122	1,897
Lard .....	Lb.	80,569	92,345	2,731	10,454
<u>Grains and preparations:</u>					
Barley .....	Bu.	5,396	7,165	1,138	454
Corn .....	Bu.	162	512	6	23
Rice-					
Grain <u>b/</u> .....	Lb.	121,653	11,388	14,749	1,736
Flour, meal, etc. ....	Lb.	491	54	3	<u>c/</u>
Wheat-					
Grain .....	Bu.	170	1,808	14	926
Flour wholly of United States wheat....	Bbl.	819	851	78	86
<u>Fruits:</u>					
Fresh-					
Apples .....	Bu.	8,356	6,966	2,190	1,420
Pears .....	Lb.	92,268	110,727	37,525	36,659
Oranges .....	Box	5,028	3,774	282	125
Grapefruit .....	Box	926	766	53	61
Dried-					
Apples .....	Lb.	19,441	19,354	4,979	5,798
Apricots .....	Lb.	21,374	24,871	3,543	2,446
Prunes .....	Lb.	107,686	156,855	20,473	31,555
Raisins .....	Lb.	70,110	85,722	19,196	25,270
Canned pears .....	Lb.	63,172	56,374	18,823	8,121
<u>Tobacco leaf:</u>					
Bright flue-cured .....	Lb.	199,822	241,359	53,991	57,088
Dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee .....	Lb.	44,756	44,811	2,557	2,319
Other leaf .....	Lb.	33,735	34,910	3,520	3,645
Total leaf tobacco .....	Lb.	278,313	321,080	60,068	63,052
Cotton, excl. linters (Running bales) .....	Bale	3,840	4,125	712	861

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Includes Cumberland and Wiltshire sides.

b/ Includes paddy in terms of cleaned.

c/ Less than 500.

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products,  
July-October, 1935 and 1936

Commodity imported	Unit	July-October			
		Quantity		Value	
		1935	1936	1935	1936
<u>COMPETITIVE</u>				1,000	1,000
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:		Thousands:	Thousands:	dollars	dollars
Animals, live:					
Cattle .....	No.	81	98	2,032	2,391
Hogs, (except for breeding) ..	Lb.	1,766	4,766	159	397
Horses .....	No.	3	4	327	630
Dairy products:					
Butter .....	Lb.	557	2,678	99	616
Casein .....	Lb.	469	5,546	32	494
Cheese-					
Swiss .....	Lb.	2,215	2,645	600	756
Cheddar .....	Lb.	a/	5,822	e/	859
Other .....	Lb.	13,912	14,920	3,080	3,079
Total cheese .....	Lb.	16,127	23,387	3,680	4,694
Cream .....	Gal.	b/	19	b/	28
Milk-					
Condensed and evaporated...	Lb.	235	987	8	44
Dried and malted .....	Lb.	930	8,449	56	432
Whole, sk. and buttermilk..	Gal.	5	25	1	6
Eggs and egg products:					
Eggs, in the shell .....	Doz.	98	141	18	21
Egg albumen, dried .....	Lb.	716	1,021	323	404
Yolks, dried .....	Lb.	1,522	1,991	207	277
Other egg products .....	Lb.	469	460	61	84
Hides and skins .....	Lb.	101,700	c/	15,670	16,150
Meats and meat products:					
Beef and veal-					
Fresh .....	Lb.	3,190	1,154	200	101
Pickled or cured .....	Lb.	343	791	25	64
Mutton and lamb, fresh .....	Lb.	12	8	2	1
Pork-					
Fresh .....	Lb.	2,043	4,430	281	586
Hams, shoulders and bacon..	Lb.	2,314	8,812	497	2,359
Pickled, salted and other..	Lb.	562	927	131	234
Poultry and game .....	Lb.	204	690	60	146
Meats, canned-					
Beef, including corned ....	Lb.	24,091	31,875	1,728	2,976
Other canned .....	Lb.	240	34	27	10
Total canned .....	Lb.	24,331	31,909	1,755	2,986
Other meats-					
Fresh .....	Lb.	242	127	30	25
Prepared or preserved .....	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Total meats .....	Lb.	33,241	48,848	2,981	6,502
Sausage casings .....	Lb.	4,192	4,887	1,981	1,974
Tallow .....	Lb.	75,726	43,003	4,364	2,064
Wool, unmfed., except free					
in bond .....	Lb.	17,145	28,590	3,039	6,793

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products,  
July-October, 1935 and 1936, cont'd

Commodity imported	Unit	July-October			
		Quantity		Value	
		1935	1936	1935	1936
<u>COMPETITIVE, CONT'D</u>				1,000	1,000
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:		<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
Coffee imported into P.R. ....	Lb.	150	0	17	0
Cotton, unmd. (478 lb. bale)					
Raw, except linters .....	Bale	30	54	2,048	3,462
Linters .....	Bale	a/	18	a/	357
Feeds and fodders:					
Beet pulp, dried (2,240 lb.)..	Ton	6	10	129	254
Bran, shorts, etc.-					
Of direct import (2,240 lb.)	Ton	86	107	1,622	2,537
Withdrawn bonded mills "	Ton	27	34	509	675
Total bran, shorts, etc."	Ton	113	141	2,131	3,212
Hay (2,000 pound) .....	Ton	1	34	10	246
Oil cake and oil-cake meal-					
Bean (Soy) .....	Lb.	7,149	10,419	71	147
Coconut .....	Lb.	41,128	23,536	402	195
Cottonseed .....	Lb.	2,558	13,106	23	137
Linseed .....	Lb.	4,501	20,705	40	199
All other .....	Lb.	1,208	5,109	11	56
Total oil cake and meal ..	Lb.	56,544	72,875	547	734
Fruits:					
Berries, natural state .....	Lb.	3,249	5,313	212	364
Currants .....	Lb.	4,088	3,975	227	215
Dates .....	Lb.	28,315	31,041	985	1,118
Figs .....	Lb.	4,101	3,538	263	233
Grapes .....	Cu.ft.	1	1	3	5
Lemons .....	Lb.	4	534	b/	17
Limes .....	Lb.	4,056	5,128	104	137
Pineapples-					
Fresh .....		c/	c/	55	125
Prepared or preserved .....	Lb.	1,870	5,747	92	292
Product of the P.I. ....	Lb.	1,939	8,156	97	341
Raisins .....	Lb.	443	337	39	24
Olives in brine .....	Gal.	1,805	1,613	967	946
Grains and grain products:					
Barley, grain .....	Bu.	391	4,899	294	4,158
Barley, malt .....	Lb.	113,676	111,952	3,122	2,638
Corn, grain .....	Bu.	21,879	15,115	9,622	7,795
Oats, grain .....	Bu.	42	37	18	12
Rice-					
Uncleaned .....	Lb.	440	1,005	14	29
Cleaned or milled .....	Lb.	1,570	3,415	42	85
Patna .....	Lb.	658	215	26	6
Meal, flour and broken .....	Lb.	4,177	36,858	67	606
Rye, grain .....	Bu.	2,090	2,828	983	1,760

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products,  
July-October, 1935 and 1936, cont'd.

Commodity imported	Unit	July-October			
		Quantity		Value	
		1935	1936	1935	1936
<u>COMPETITIVE, CONT'D</u>				1,000	1,000
<u>VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONT'D:</u>		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
<u>Grains and grain prod., cont'd:</u>					
Wheat, grain-					
Dutiable at 42¢ per bu. . . . .	Bu.	9,653	16,187	7,347	15,332
Dutiable at 10% ad val. d/ . . . . .	Bu.	2,679	3,379	2,684	2,685
Milled in bond for export-					
To Cuba . . . . .	Bu.	1,267	1,055	1,114	943
To other countries . . . . .	Bu.	2,450	3,374	1,889	3,330
Total wheat grain . . . . .	Bu.	16,049	23,995	13,034	21,990
Wheat flour . . . . .	Bbl.	4	23	15	86
Wheat including flour . . . . .	Bu.	16,067	24,102	13,049	22,076
Nuts and preparations . . . . .		c/	c/	6,189	7,085
<u>Oils, vegetable:</u>					
Coconut oil . . . . .	Lb.	109,720	87,304	4,385	3,183
Corn oil . . . . .	Lb.	8,160	9,593	495	651
Cottonseed oil . . . . .	Lb.	46,709	36,003	2,765	2,019
Linseed oil . . . . .	Lb.	500	172	21	9
Olive oil, edible . . . . .	Lb.	24,381	20,885	2,990	2,562
Olive oil, inedible . . . . .	Lb.	18,497	9,786	1,221	811
Palmkernel oil . . . . .	Lb.	22,990	5,071	949	219
Palm oil . . . . .	Lb.	99,989	108,855	3,024	3,499
Peanut oil . . . . .	Lb.	16,950	4,981	780	312
Perilla oil . . . . .	Lb.	27,342	36,733	1,628	2,371
Rapeseed oil . . . . .	Gal.	2,760	3,199	1,084	1,510
Soybean oil . . . . .	Lb.	4,014	1,116	183	58
Sunflower seed oil . . . . .	Lb.	7,557	11,484	487	730
Tung oil . . . . .	Lb.	47,906	36,720	5,821	5,744
<u>Oilseeds:</u>					
Castor beans . . . . .	Lb.	35,207	32,762	835	740
Copra . . . . .	Lb.	167,872	158,647	3,926	3,517
Flaxseed . . . . .	Bu.	5,622	4,347	5,017	5,511
Palm nuts and kernels . . . . .	Lb.	8,487	8,804	163	167
Sesame seed . . . . .	Lb.	3,608	15,004	114	505
Seeds, except oilseeds . . . . .		c/	c/	1,048	1,883
<u>Sugar and molasses:</u>					
Sugar (2,000 pound) . . . . .	Ton	1,161	753	55,042	43,249
Molasses . . . . .	Gal.	80,177	97,121	4,223	5,212
<u>Tobacco, unmanufactured:</u>					
Leaf . . . . .	Lb.	21,673	21,841	9,887	11,688
Product of the P.I. . . . .	Lb.	892	679	83	58
Stems, not cut . . . . .	Lb.	666	652	24	24
<u>Vegetables:</u>					
Beans-					
Dried . . . . .	Lb.	8,720	10,468	221	317
Green or unripe . . . . .	Lb.	39	31	2	1

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products,  
July-October, 1935 and 1936, cont'd

Commodity imported	Unit	July-October			
		Quantity		Value	
		1935	1936	1935	1936
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
<u>COMPETITIVE, CONT'D</u>					
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONT'D:					
<u>Vegetables, cont'd.</u>					
Chickpeas or garbanzos, dried.	Lb.	3,413	4,039	111	149
Garlic .....	Lb.	1,850	1,047	125	46
Onions .....	Lb.	2,371	1,202	51	27
Peas, except cowp's & chickp's-					
Dried .....	Lb.	1,585	541	47	115
Green .....	Lb.	1	3	b/	b/
Potatoes, white .....	Lb.	160	7,703	2	152
Tapioca-					
Crude .....	Lb.	492	3,036	9	56
Flour and prepared .....	Lb.	65,755	83,370	1,424	1,698
Tomatoes, fresh .....	Lb.	1	3	b/	b/
Turnips .....	Lb.	24,961	37,649	136	269
Vegetables, canned .....	Lb.	22,620	25,124	943	1,029
<u>Fibers, vegetable: (2,240 lb. ton)</u>					
Flax, unmanufactured .....	Ton	1	2	679	520
Hemp, unmanufactured .....	Ton	b/	b/	55	50
Jute and jute butts, unmfed. ..	Ton	16	12	1,150	916
Total principal competitive agricultural products .....				187,540	203,810
<u>NON-COMPETITIVE</u>					
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:					
Silk, raw .....	Lb.	14,996	22,207	35,556	35,728
Wool, unmfed., free in bond .....	Lb.	67,425	48,222	9,618	8,570
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Bananas .....	Bunch	19,507	21,867	9,774	10,469
Coffee, ex. into Puerto Rico ...	Lb.	583,965	487,700	41,331	37,146
Cocoa or cacao beans .....	Lb.	160,824	178,138	6,796	9,454
Tea .....	Lb.	30,134	31,071	5,658	6,449
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc. ....	Lb.	37,745	c/	2,780	2,444
Spices .....	Lb.	26,489	45,375	2,837	4,059
<u>Fibers, vegetables: (2,240 lb. ton)</u>					
Kapok .....	Ton	2	5	492	1,298
Manila .....	Ton	16	9	1,231	1,316
Sisal and henequen .....	Ton	57	37	4,044	4,047
Rubber, crude, incl. guayule ...	Lb.	362,626	387,725	40,807	58,893
Total principal agricultural-					
Non-competitive products .....				160,924	179,873
Competitive products .....				187,540	203,810
TOTAL PRINCIPAL AGRI. PROD.				348,464	383,683
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS .....				382,169	432,574
TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES.				711,966	828,229

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Not separately classified prior to January 1, 1936. b/ Less than 500.

c/ Reported in value only. d/ Unfit for human consumption.

UNITED STATES: Import quantity of specified agricultural products,  
January-October, 1935 and 1936, and October, 1935 and 1936

Commodity	Unit	January-October		October	
		1935	1936	1935	1936
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
<u>IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION:</u>					
Cattle, live .....	No.	311	383	32	21
Beef, canned, including corned .....	Lb.	62,585	82,300	5,379	8,994
Butter .....	Lb.	22,057	7,358	108	648
Cheese .....	Lb.	40,032	47,739	6,015	5,675
Egg products, excluding eggs in the shell .....	Lb.	6,477	7,076	668	900
Tallow .....	Lb.	223,051	77,482	16,074	1,079
Wool <u>a/</u> .....	Lb.	33,176	97,195	6,817	7,018
<u>Grains:</u>					
Wheat <u>b/</u> .....	Bu.	18,770	33,085	5,324	4,191
Corn .....	Bu.	39,500	20,778	4,690	8,122
Oats .....	Bu.	10,097	82	4	22
Rye .....	Bu.	9,640	2,982	204	794
Barley malt .....	Lb.	286,004	234,046	16,933	26,200
Flaxseed .....	Bu.	14,616	11,170	930	1,747
Copra .....	Lb.	344,349	345,242	54,866	44,371
<u>Vegetable oils:</u>					
Coconut .....	Lb.	286,298	260,167	31,056	23,500
Palm .....	Lb.	236,677	274,683	20,923	28,074
Tung .....	Lb.	101,389	120,037	10,679	5,271
Perilla .....	Lb.	67,074	117,203	4,651	0
Sugar, raw (2,000 pounds) ..	Ton	2,850	2,707	92	92
Molasses .....	Gal.	230,141	206,807	16,800	23,795

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Excludes wool imported free in bond for use in carpets, etc.

b/ Includes only wheat full duty paid and 10 percent ad valorem.

## WHEAT: Closing prices of May futures

Date	Chicago	Kansas City	Minneapolis	Winnipeg a/	Liverpool a/	Buenos Aires b/
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High c/..	106	121	108	116	122	130
Low c/..	94	112	94	108	104	120
Nov. 14.	97	114	96	111	110	124
21.	100	116	100	112	111	126
28.	97	118	97	113	108	127
Dec. 5.	96	121	96	115	106	129

a/ Conversions at noon buying rate of exchange. b/ Prices are of day previous to other prices. c/ October 1 to date. d/ December and February futures. e/ December futures. f/ February futures.

## WHEAT: Weekly weighted average cash price at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades	No. 2 Hard	No. 1 Dk. N. Spring	No. 2 Hard	No. 2 Red Winter	Western White
	six markets	Kansas City	Minneapolis	Minneapolis	St. Louis	Seattle a/
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High b/..	112	132	123	128	139	150
Low b/..	96	126	109	120	125	139
Nov. 14..	96	129	111	121	125	144
21..	99	127	114	123	131	144
28..	99	126	113	123	131	141
Dec. 5..	98	130	109	128	128	139

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations, basis No. 1 sacked. b/ October 1 to date. c/ No quotations since October 30 because of strike.

## WHEAT: Price per bushel at specified European markets, 1935-36 and 1936-37

Year	:	:	Rotterdam				:	Berlin	:	England	
beginning	Range	:	Hard	:	:	:	c/	:	Paris	:	and
July	:	:	Winter	Manitoba	Argentina	Australia	:	:	:	:	Wales
			No. 2	No. 3	c/	b/			Domestic		
			Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents		Cents		Cents
1935-36	d/	High:	103	104	91	95	229		154		81
		Low :	74	82	63	71	209		121		59
1936-37	d/	High:	120	131	119	128	233		204		117
		Low :	101	99	99	100	209		179		91
Oct. 22...		e/	117	127	117	125	212		---		113
29...		e/	114	126	113	122	212		---		117
Nov. 5...		e/	113	121	112	121	214		---		115
12...		e/	114	120	112	119	214		---		113
19...		e/	116	122	114	120	215		---		111

Prices at Paris are of day previous to other prices. Prices in England and Wales are for week ending Saturday. Conversions made at current exchange rates.

a/ Barusso. b/ F.A.Q. c/ Producer's fixed price from August 16, 1934. d/ July 1 to date. e/ Nominal.

FEED GRAINS AND RYE: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, rye, oats, and barley at leading markets a/

Week ended	Corn						Rye		Oats		Barley	
	Chicago			Buenos Aires			Minneapolis		Chicago		Minneapolis	
	No. 3	Futures	Futures	No. 2	White	No. 2						
	1935: 1936:	1935: 1936:	1935: 1936:	1935: 1936:	1935: 1936:	1935: 1936:	1935: 1936:	1935: 1936:	1935: 1936:	1935: 1936:	1935: 1936:	1935: 1936:
	Cents:	Cents:	Cents:	Cents:	Cents:	Cents:	Cents:	Cents:	Cents:	Cents:	Cents:	Cents:
High b/ ...	96	118	62	108	42	56	80	98	58	47	113	133
Low b/ ...	58	59	56	94	37	47	42	48	27	25	41	58
			Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Jan.						
Nov. 7 ...	63	104	59	93	37	43	49	86	29	45	60	125
14 ...	65	110	60	102	37	47	49	89	29	45	55	128
21 ...	66	108	61	105	37	47	49	94	29	46	54	127
						Feb.						
28 ...	58	104	59	105	37	48	48	95	29	47	47	128
Dec. 5 ...	59	105	58	103	37	49	47	98	28	47	55	128

a/ Cash prices are weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations. b/ For period January 1 to latest date shown.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Commodity and country	Exports		Shipments 1936,			Exports as far		
	for year		week ended a/			as reported		
	1934-35	1935-36	Nov. 21	Nov. 28	Dec. 5	July 1 to	1935-36	1936-37
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	b/	b/	b/
BARLEY, EXPORTS: c/								
United States ...	4,050	9,886	0	0	0	Dec. 5:	5,508	3,938
Canada .....	14,453	6,882				Oct. 31:	2,820	10,630
Argentina .....	20,739	9,468	133	358		Nov. 28:	2,771	3,475
Danube and USSR...	11,250	37,375	1,139	1,032	404	Dec. 5:	31,337	18,275
Total .....	50,492	63,611					42,436	36,318
OATS, EXPORTS: c/								
United States ...	1,147	1,429	0	1	0	Dec. 5:	486	312
Canada .....	17,407	14,892				Oct. 31:	5,058	4,409
Argentina .....	43,753	9,790	213	1,254	834	Dec. 5:	6,210	6,346
Danube and USSR...	8,444	2,847	0	0	0	Dec. 5:	1,380	300
Total .....	70,751	28,958					13,144	11,367
CORN, EXPORTS: d/						Nov. 1 to:		
United States ...	830	883	0	0	3	Dec. 5:	2	4
Danube and USSR...	14,939	14,984	170	1,003	331	Dec. 5:	1,702	2,083
Argentina .....	256,143	307,362	8,527	8,527	8,551	Dec. 5:	29,700	43,334
South Africa .....	21,882	8,910	25	774	68	Dec. 5:	2,958	1,505
Total .....	293,844	332,141					34,362	46,976
United States imports .....	41,141	24,521						

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown. b/ Preliminary. c/ Year beginning July 1. d/ Year beginning November 1.

JAPAN: Raw cotton imports, September-October 1936  
(In bales of 500 pounds)

Type	1936	
	October	September-October
	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>
United States .....	47,000	74,000
India .....	73,000	208,000
Egypt .....	4,000	9,000
China .....	16,000	23,000
Others .....	59,000	139,000
Total .....	199,000	453,000

Compiled from Japanese official figures.

JAPAN: Mill takings of cotton, October 1936, with comparisons  
(In bales of 500 pounds)

Type	October		September-October	
	1935	1936	1935	1936
	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>
United States..	89,000	58,000	173,000	160,000
India .....	122,000	128,000	230,000	477,000
Egypt .....	2,000	9,000	8,000	19,000
Others .....	16,000	49,000	32,000	179,000
Total .....	229,000	244,000	443,000	835,000

Compiled from American Consulate reports, Kobe.

JAPAN: Wharf stocks of raw cotton, October 1936, with comparisons  
(In bales of 500 pounds)

Type	1935	1936	
	October	September	October
	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>
United States .....	43,000	94,000	139,000
India .....	111,000	260,000	190,000
Others .....	24,000	82,000	103,000
Total .....	178,000	436,000	437,000

Compiled from American Consulate reports, Kobe.

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COTTON: Price per pound of representative raw cotton at Liverpool,  
December 4, 1936, with comparisons

Growth	1936							
	October				November			
	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	4
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
American -								
Middling .....	14.25	14.18	13.87	14.06	13.64	13.77	13.71	13.91
Low Middling .....	13.03	12.95	12.65	12.64	12.26	12.39	12.72	12.48
Egyptian (Fully good fair)								
Sakellaridis .....	22.22	22.57	23.26	23.03	23.83	23.00	23.35	22.05
Uppers .....	15.45	15.36	14.77	15.05	14.94	15.20	15.06	15.25
Brazilian (Fair) -								
Ceara .....	13.23	13.16	12.99	13.14	12.77	12.90	12.83	12.99
Sao Paulo .....	13.74	13.67	13.50	13.65	13.27	13.41	13.74	13.50
East Indian -								
Broach (Fully good) .....	11.50	11.22	11.12	11.32	10.96	11.12	11.08	11.19
C.P.Oomra No.1, Superfine	11.82	11.55	11.45	11.64	11.28	11.51	11.47	11.58
Sind (Fully good) .....	9.85	9.57	9.57	9.71	9.45	9.68	9.63	-
Peruvian (Good)								
Tanguis .....	17.00	17.13	17.07	17.21	16.83	17.07	17.02	-

Converted at current exchange rate.

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BUTTER: Price per pound in New York, San Francisco, Copenhagen, and  
London, December 10, 1936, with comparisons

Market and description	1936		1935	
	December 3		December 10	
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score .....	33.8	34.0	33.0	
San Francisco, 92 score .....	33.0	33.5	34.5	
Copenhagen, official quotation	20.8	19.8	22.5	
London:				
Danish .....	25.9	23.4	28.0	
New Zealand .....	22.8	22.3	19.2	
Dutch .....	21.6	21.6	22.1	
Siberian .....	20.7	20.8	19.2	

Foreign prices converted at current rates of exchange.

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PUTTER: New Zealand grading, 1936-37 season to November 27,  
with comparisons

Date	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
<u>Week ended</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
August total .....	12,852	14,717	12,225
September 4 .....	4,738	4,368	5,040
11 .....	5,472	5,040	5,544
18 .....	6,261	5,376	5,880
25 .....	6,580	5,768	6,664
September total .....	23,011	20,552	23,128
October 2 .....	7,700	6,496	7,560
9 .....	8,333	7,533	8,120
16 .....	3,848	3,232	3,960
23 .....	9,156	9,206	9,520
30 .....	9,968	9,576	9,744
October total .....	40,005	41,143	43,904
November 6 .....	10,192	10,248	10,360
13 .....	10,416	10,136	11,200
20 .....	10,416	10,472	10,920
27 .....	10,808	10,360	10,976
November total .....	41,832	41,216	43,456
Total August 1 to November 27	121,700	117,628	122,713

Agricultural Attaché C. C. Taylor, London.

PUTTER: Australian grading, 1936-37 season to November 21,  
with comparisons

Date	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
<u>Week ended</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
July 1 to August 29 .....	14,561	11,744	7,997
September 5 .....	2,212	2,379	2,612
12 .....	3,835	3,040	2,639
19 .....	4,482	3,076	3,060
26 .....	5,073	3,040	3,759
September total .....	16,307	12,435	12,070
October 3 .....	5,784	4,771	3,721
10 .....	6,500	5,383	4,059
17 .....	6,516	6,704	4,731
24 .....	7,302	7,155	4,525
31 .....	8,617	7,728	4,938
October total .....	34,712	31,741	22,024
November 7 .....	8,590	8,212	4,997
14 .....	3,803	8,631	5,096
21 .....	7,526	8,384	5,696
Total July 1 to November 21 ..	90,506	81,147	57,880

Weekly Dairy Produce Notes, Imperial Economic Committee.

LARD AND LIVE HOGS: Exports from Danube Basin countries,  
January-October, 1934-1936

Item and Period	Hungary	Yugoslavia	Rumania	Bulgaria	Total
<u>Lard</u>	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
<u>1934 -</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
First quarter	1,157	127	0	0	1,284
Second quarter	5,005	57	0	0	5,062
Third quarter	9,736	944	0	0	10,680
October .....	4,137	379	0	0	4,516
10 months .	20,035	1,507	0	0	21,542
<u>1935</u>					
First quarter ..	17,140	2,683	1	22	19,846
Second quarter	12,148	1,372	0	0	13,520
Third quarter	11,195	2,185	0	0	13,380
October .....	4,657	1,242	0	0	5,899
10 months ....	45,140	7,482	1	22	52,645
<u>1936</u>					
First quarter	15,101	5,011	162	1,880	22,154
Second quarter	14,087	4,252	201	421	18,961
Third quarter	6,029	3,002	455	0	9,486
October a/ .....	2,646	1,323	661	0	4,630
10 months a/ ...	37,863	13,588	1,479	2,301	55,231
<u>Live Hogs</u>					
<u>1934</u>					
First quarter	28,320	38,544	13,532	124	80,520
Second quarter	17,185	25,825	14,512	190	57,712
Third quarter	38,546	30,679	19,949	0	89,174
October .....	15,365	14,786	9,643	0	39,794
10 months...	99,416	109,834	57,636	314	267,200
<u>1935</u>					
First quarter	41,767	37,554	17,667	61	97,049
Second quarter	43,065	48,148	25,362	470	117,045
Third quarter	44,200	65,518	43,089	0	152,807
October .....	17,181	26,662	19,219	0	63,062
10 months	146,213	177,882	105,337	531	429,963
<u>1936</u>					
First quarter	48,608	66,473	43,015	185	158,281
Second quarter	34,695	66,694	43,786	0	145,175
Third quarter	46,636	81,760	59,769	1,000	189,165
October a/ ...	14,000	28,000	23,000	2,500	67,500
10 months a/	143,939	242,927	169,570	3,685	560,121

a/ Preliminary

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-Dec. 5, 1935 and 1936

PORK: Exports from the United States, Jan. 1-Dec. 5, 1935 and 1936

Commodity	July 1 - Dec. 5:			Week ended			
	1935	1936	Nov. 14:	Nov. 21:	Nov. 28:	Dec. 5	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	bushels:	bushels:	bushels:	bushels:	bushels:	bushels:	bushels
GRAINS:							
Wheat a/ .....	72	1,657	0	1	0	0	0
Wheat flour b/ .....	6,735	7,464	42	123	61	169	
Barley a/ .....	5,508	3,938	0	0	0	0	0
Corn .....	49	175	0	0	0	3	
Oats .....	115	15	0	1	0	0	0
Rye .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jan. 1 - Dec. 5						
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
PORK:							
Hams and shoulders .....	50,294	38,648	794	912	781	581	
Bacon, including sides ..	6,739	4,555	62	266	99	95	
Pickled pork .....	7,603	10,210	601	81	59	0	
Lard, excluding neutral..	88,649	101,619	3,010	1,283	2,377	1,916	

Official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Included this week: Pacific ports, wheat, none; flour, none; from San Francisco, barley, none; rice, none.

b/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries as given by current trade sources, 1933-34 to 1935-36

Country	Total		Shipments 1936		Shipments		
	shipments		week ended		July 1 - Dec. 5		
	1934-35:	1935-36:	Nov. 21:	Nov. 28:	Dec. 5:	1935-36:	1936-37
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels:	bushels:	bushels:	bushels:	bushels:	bushels:	bushels
North America a/ .....	162,832	219,688	5,048	5,943	6,103	80,392	129,060
Canada, 4 markets b/ .....	176,059	246,199	6,139	6,582	9,120	162,694	146,328
United States c/ .....	21,532	15,930	123	61	169	6,735	7,464
Argentina .....	186,228	77,384	1,064	964	1,331	47,728	25,023
Australia .....	111,628	110,060	980	1,152	1,813	39,912	29,537
Russia .....	1,672	30,224	0	0	0	21,184	38
Danube and Bulgaria d/...	4,104	8,216	1,160	1,224	1,648	6,808	36,688
British India .....	c/2,318	c/2,529	352	856	536	256	5,584
Total e/ .....	468,782	448,101				196,280	225,980
Total European ship-						f/	f/
ments a/ .....	387,752	355,032	7,360			139,360	161,112
Total ex-European ship-						f/	f/
ments a/ .....	147,938	133,528	1,632			50,680	56,144

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ Broomhall's Corn Trade News.

b/ Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, Prince Rupert, and New Westminster.

c/ Official. d/ Black Sea shipments only. e/ Total of trade figures includes North America as reported by Broomhall. f/ To November 21.

EXCHANGE RATES: Average weekly and monthly values in New York of specified currencies, December 5, 1936, with comparisons a/

Country	Monetary Unit	Month					Week ended		
		1934	1935	1936			1936		
		Nov.	Nov.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov. 21	Nov. 28	Dec. 5
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Argentina...	Paper peso	33.26	32.82	33.61	32.67	32.58	32.59	32.64	32.69
Canada.....	Dollar....	102.47	98.92	100.02	100.02	100.12	100.13	100.17	100.05
China.....	Shang.yuan	33.39	29.65	29.94	29.33	29.47	29.47	29.55	29.60
Denmark.....	Krone.....	22.27	21.98	22.48	21.87	21.82	21.83	21.85	21.89
England.....	Pound.....	498.90	492.50	503.63	489.84	488.80	488.95	489.62	490.38
France.....	Franc.....	6.59	6.59	6.51	4.67	4.65	4.65	4.66	4.66
Germany.....	Reichsmark	40.21	40.23	40.08	40.20	40.22	40.23	40.23	40.23
Italy.....	Lira.....	8.54	8.10	7.85	5.53	5.26	5.26	5.26	5.26
Japan.....	Yen.....	29.06	28.68	29.41	28.61	28.56	28.58	28.60	28.56
Mexico.....	Peso.....	27.76	27.77	27.75	27.75	27.75	27.75	27.75	27.75
Netherlands	Guilder...	67.60	67.80	66.74	53.63	53.99	54.05	54.22	54.39
Norway.....	Krone.....	25.07	24.74	25.30	24.61	24.56	24.56	24.60	24.64
Sweden.....	Krona.....	25.72	25.39	25.96	25.25	25.20	25.20	25.24	25.28
Switzerland	Franc.....	32.47	32.44	31.42	22.99	22.98	22.99	22.98	22.99

Federal Reserve Board. a/ Noon buying rates for cable transfers.

LIVESTOCK AND MEAT: Price per 100 pounds in specified European markets, December 2, 1936, with comparisons a/

Market and item	Week ended		
	December 4, 1935	November 25, 1936	December 2, 1936
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Germany:			
Price of hogs, Berlin.....	17.70	17.70	17.70
Price of lard, tcs., Hamburg.....	15.33	13.61	13.88
United Kingdom: <u>b/</u>			
Prices at Liverpool first quality-			
American green bellies.....	Nominal	18.14	18.17
Danish Wiltshire sides.....	18.05	19.67	19.70
Canadian green sides.....	15.30	17.59	17.62
American short cut green hams...	20.31	20.54	20.56
American refined lard.....	15.76	14.01	14.69

Liverpool quotations are on the basis of sale from importer to wholesaler.

a/ Converted at current rate of exchange. b/ Week ended Friday.

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